and the rate of wages of the Jewish workman in Palestine is higher, and his working day shorter.

Palestine is at a disadvantage as regards tariffs because., under the Mandate, it is bound by the "most-favoured-nation clause" to all Powers which are members of the League of Nations. As, however, the imports of Palestine are two or three times higher than its exports, trade could be managed more advantageously under an autonomous tariff. Palestine would then be in a position to conclude commercial treaties with the different States, and to claim special terms where it is a big customer; but at present it is free to make such arrangements only with the Asiatic countries which were formerly iinder Turkish rule and have attained inde-pendence since the War—Syria, Iraq, and Arabia. Till now (1933) a satisfactory commercial treaty has been concluded only with Syria, while with Iraq negotiations are in progress. Endeavours to include Palestine among the countries of the British Empire which since the Ottawa Conference of 1932 have enjoyed preferential tariffs, have so far been unsuccessful, but are being continued.

Under these conditions it is very difficult to foresee what number of Jewish immigrants Palestine will be able to absorb. In making an estimate for the next ten years, one might argue from past experience that for everyone hundred inhabitants living by agriculture, two or three

hundred have found employment in other occupations; and should the export trade, which hitherto has been small, increase, the proportion would improve still further. On the previous basis, if in ten years the Jewish agricultural population were to increase by 50,000, the total Jewish population (including the natural increase) would grow to about half a million. Then 3 per cent of world-Jewry would live in Palestine, forming about 30 per cent of its population.

It is probable that in the following decade a similar, or even larger, programme could more easily be carried out; hitherto every mass immigration of Jews has proved that,